THURSDAY, November 20. } The New-Haven Gazette, { VOLUME III. Number 46. }

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

Where the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, *on the* Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

The following Letter and extract of a Letter from Doctor JOHN BRICKELL, *of* Savannah, *in* Georgia, *to a Gentleman of the Faculty in this city, contain ſo much philoſophical reaſoning and valuable information, that we are induced to preſent them to our readers.*

Savannah,, Georgia, 18 Feb. 1737.

SIR,

THE Reverend Mr. MORSE has handed me a letter of yours of November [illegible], containing a number of queries, to which I will give the beſt anſwer in my power;——And Firſt, with reſpect to CONSUMPTION.

Your climate is productive of the cauſes of this complaint, from the following conſiderations: a long continuation of cold atmoſphere, which diverts perſpiration from the ſkin through the lungs; increaſes the momentum of the blood, and diminiſhes the diameter of the veſſels. To theſe effects the operation of our climate is diametrically oppoſite;——A long ſeries of warm weather keeping up the diſcharge through the ſkin, and conſequently diverting the fluids ſo much from the lungs; enlarging the diameters of the veſſels, and abating the momentum of the circulating fluids.

In all mankind there is a perpetual evolution of putrid effluvium;—in the torrid zone, this effluvium is principally diſcharged through the ſkin;—in the frigid zone, it takes its exit principally through the lungs.

In your cold climate, therefore, a great proportion of this putrid matter muſt paſs through the lungs, which, if they are already contaminated muſt increaſe the putreſcence, and exaſperate the complaint. Add to this, that cold climates give a great appetite for animal food; whereas our long ſummers give a perpetual ſupply of acid or veſcent productions, and diminiſh our appetite for animal putreſcent nutriment.

The tendency therefore to pleuriſy, haemoptoe, &c. in your climate, is obviated by ours:—an incipient haemoptoe with you, is quickly removed if the patient comes here; and inſtances are now in town, of people having their health entirely eſtabliſhed, who came here in phthiſis pulmonalis.

From hence you will infer that the long and free diſcharge through the ſkin in this country, exempts us from pleuriſy, haemoptoe, &c. which is really the caſe:—however, in very ſudden changes to cold in winter, or by great imprudence, pleuriſy is ſometimes induced, even here.

One circumſtance, in which our atmoſphere might ſeem inferior to yours, is, the long continuation of vegetation in this country, which, under the influence of an almoſt vertical ſun, and moon, muſt produce, not only a great quantity of vapor, but alſo an abundant evolution of phlogiſton, and putrid effluvium from animal and vegetable ſubſtances, thereby loading the atmoſphere, and rendering it unfit for reſpiration, for air ſaturated with theſe productions, cannot receive the putrid and phlogiſtic diſcharge from the human body, by which means that effluvium which enters the bronchiae from the lungs muſt remain there to taint the lungs and maſs of fluids, &c. But although a very great diſcharge from animal and vegetable ſubſtances does actually take place here at night, in the warm months, yet the ſun, ſoon after its riſing, elevates all vapors to ſo great a degree of altitude, that we are not affected by them in the day time: ſo that we breathe a good air while the ſun is above the horizon.

Another circumſtance is, that being in the verge of the torrid zone, our atmoſphere is kept in motion by impreſſions from the trade winds, ſo that every portion of air which we breathe or infect, is carried off before another inſpiration commences; and thus we are conſtantly reſpiring unſaturated air. Hence the uſe of ventilation by the fan or any other means, to phthiſical patients, and to thoſe in fever or any putrid diſeaſe, eſpecially in calm weather.

It is generally found that dry ſituations near the ſea, are favourable to conſumptives, the reaſon of which is, that a contaminated atmoſphere, agitated with water, depoſits its putrid contents in the water, and as the ſurface of the ocean is in perpetual agitation all the putrid vapours that fly over it muſt fall by degrees from the atmoſphere, and attach themſelves to the water, ſo that the winds from land carry off the putrid vapors, depoſit them in the ocean, and return pure. Thus ſea air, depurated by the elective attraction between water and putrid effluvium, muſt be extremely well fitted for reſpiration, if it did not, in its return to land, come loaded with moiſture, which, however, is a change for the better, watery vapours being leſs noxious to conſumptives, than putrid effluvium.

From all this we are led to a concluſion, eſtabliſhed here by experience, that dry ſituations near the ſea, and influenced by the trade winds, are moſt favourable in this complaint.

I have reaſon to believe that our back country affords many ſituations extremely good for conſumptives (except in the three winter months, when the colds there are ſmart) for I am told, that although it contains a large quantity of fertile lands, yet that there are ſome barren ſpots, producing excellent waters, and from their barrenneſs and elevation of courſe muſt have pure air. Here, however, it would be neceſſary to chooſe a place not too low, leſt it ſhould be deprived of a free circulation of air,—nor too high, leſt the clouds in their paſſage ſhould come in contact with it, and the patient be expoſed to moiſture.

Generally, I think I am well authoriſed to affirm, that this country is extremely favourable to people in haemoptoe, or phthiſis pulmonalis—That the back country is the moſt proper during the warm weather, and the ſea coaſt in winter, as the cold is ne-

ver ſevere near the ſea here, although it is pleaſantly cooled by the ſea breezes in ſummer.

As conſumption is a common diſorder among you, permit me to enquire what proportion of patients have the tubercular kind — I recollect that of thirty-five that I diſſected, when ſtudying anatomy, who died of the conſumption, five had the tubercular ſort.

I do not recollect a caſe of maraſmus here in eight years practice.

Stages by land and water paſs weekly between here and Charleſton, South Carolina.

The decent expence of a gentleman here is ſeven ſhillings per day.

The ſago is pulverized ſtarch of ſweet or Iriſh potatoes.

The ſpigelia grows here in great abundance, and is a good vermifuge; it is generally given in decoction, after drying, tho' the powder is moſt efficacious :—from five to ten grains to a child 4 or 5 years old, before breakfaſt, and ſo in proportion. A ſmall, deleterious vine, that grows entwined round ſome of the roots, is carefully picked out before exhibition ;—a few hours blindneſs which ſometimes follows the uſe of the ſpigelia, is attributed to the neglect of picking out this vine.

I have thus crouded together a maſs of particulars,—if they afford you any amuſement, I will ſcribble for you at any time :—want of time prevents my arranging them methodically.

I am, &c.

JOHN BRICKELL.

LETTER II.

SAVANNAH, 14th October 1788.

SIR,

I BEG you will be ſo obliging as to preſent my thanks to the medical ſociety of New-Haven, for the honour of their pamphlet of caſes and obſervations; which you were ſo kind as to forward by Mr. E. Sumner.

Great praiſe is due to the liberality, induſtry, and merits, of your members, for founding a ſociety ſo productive of information, and ſo evidently calculated for the good of mankind: aand I hope to ſee your benevolent and uſeful example generally followed in theſe States.

In reading an account of a perſon who had taken corroſive ſublimate, ſtated by Dr. Levi Ives, it beought to my recollection the caſe of a Negro Woman that took twenty grains of that preparation to ſeaſon ſome gruel, miſtaking it for ſalt, about laſt chriſtmas. I was called to viſit her an hour or better after the event, and found her in ſtrong convulſions, each fit ſucceeded by a temporary tetanus; and, when in her ſenſes, complaining of excruciating torments in her ſtomach Upon making the neceſſary enquiries, and attending minutely to preſent appearances, I diſcovered the cauſe of the complaint. A quantity of laudanum was immediately given, ſufficient to aſſuage her pains and mitigate the ſpaſms; and relying upon the powerful elective attraction of alkali to acids, I gave her liberally of a ſolution of ſal abſynthii, to detach the acid from the mercury, and by that means to diveſt the preparation of its virulence. The exhibition anſwered my purpoſe fully: the ſublimate was inſtantly decompoſed, and the metallic part, of courſe, left comparatively inert. She was well in the evening, excepting a little foreneſs in the ſtomach, which went off next day entirely. I perſiſted, however, in adminiſtering the fixed alkali with gentle purgatives, to purſue and extinguiſh the poiſon in the inteſtines, in caſe any of it had paſſed into them.

I bled her, and gave ſweet oil at intervals, for obvious reaſons.

From the Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

IN the townſhip of Northampton, three miles below Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, lives an old man, named JOHN SYDENHAM, for brevity uſually ſtiled Sidman. By his own account, he was born the fifth day of Auguſt one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty two, under the reign of Charles the Second, at a village called Morebaſs, or Morebar, within three miles of the city of Exeter, which is the county town of Devonſhire, in Great-Britain. His father was nephew to Dr. Thomas Sydenham, the celebrated phyſician. As he poſſibly may be the oldeſt citizen of the United States, an introduction of him to public notice can hardly be deemed improper or unacceptable. The particulars (authentic in appearance) come from himſelf, and partly from ocular inſpection, for his memory is tenacious and the faculty of ſpeech remains in full force, tho' his hearing is ſomewhat impaired, and he is almoſt blind; being likewiſe unable to walk, he ſpends moſt of his time in bed.

He came hither from England at the age of about eighteen months, and during his long peregrination has reſided at various places, as at Albany, Long Iſland, elſewhere, but for 30 or 40 years laſt he has reſided at Northampton, where poſſeſſes a ſmall log houſe and a ſpot of ſandy land, which, however, is ſaid under the care of the overſeers of the of that pariſh, who maintain him from profits of it. By three wives, he eleven children and he pleaſantly ſerved, that the firſt wife was an exc one, the ſecond good for nothing, and laſt as good as the firſt. Some of children are no more, others, with poſterity, have retired from him. Se of his daughters dwell in his homely hat tion, and by their filial piety contribut the immediate ſatisfaction of his wa His occupations have been various, na ly, that of cooper, flatman and far He relates, that in bodily ſtrength, eſpecicially in his arms, he excelled of his cotemporaries; that once in part lar, when certain perſons attempted to ſome weights of ſixty pounds each, when none could manage four of theſe, took up eight in his right hand, and ſw them round with eaſe.

In the courſe of converſation he m tioned with peculiar complacency, and detail, an accidental meeting upon Lon Iſlend with a countryman, who was a na of his own village in Devonſhire, and was one hundred and fourteen years of ag but he died ſoon after.

There is nothing remarkable in the p ſon of Mr. Sydenham. He is, or w of the middle ſize, His hair, long ſince vered with age, and the lineaments of viſage, exhibit the uſual marks of decrep tude. His diet did not differ materia from what is cuſtomary to labouring me Latterly he ſubſiſted chiefly upon tea, bre and butter, and other light food.

Whoever may be induced by motives curioſity to viſit the object of this memoi will do well to recollect, that he is bare ſuſtained by neceſſary aliment and raiment and thaat the oblations of the charitable however ſmall, can procure ſuch convenien cies as may leſſen the ills of poverty an impotence, and tend to eaſe the pains o thoſe laſt hours, which cannot now be f diſtant.

NEWPORT, Nov. 6.

HISTORY.

Of the proceedings of the third ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-

...d, &c. holden at Providence on the ...t Monday of October last.

THE two houſes were not organized until Wedneſday—a controverted election and private buſineſs engroſſed their attention until Thurſday, when it was moved in the lower houſe that proviſion be made for the payment of the State Notes iſſued with intereſt of four per cent. the principal of which amounts, by a report of a committee, to 46,071l. 4/6. In the courſe of the debate the houſe appeared much divided in ſentiments: ſome of the leaders in the minority urged a payment of them with fifteen ſhillings paper currency for every twenty expreſſed in the notes; others in the ſame party were for paying them off in currency agreeably to the mode purſued in diſcharging the ſix per cent. notes—the members in the minority moved that the holders of them ſhould be paid in the currency at the rate of ſix for one, the exchange of it having ſo eſtabliſhed by the Houſe in payment of accounts for ſervices now done government; but this motion, after lengthy debates, was negatived, and that for diſcharging at par with paper currency was adopted by a large majority. The majority were, however, much divided as to the mode of payment, ſome of them were for immediate payment of the whole ſum, obſerving that they had been a ſource of unneſs to the ſtate, and nothing ſhort of a diſcharge of them would reſtore peace to government.

As the mode of payment in currency at par was therefore fixed, and nothing further could be obtained for the holders of them, and theſe notes having been the conſtant plea of the neceſſity of a paper currency, and tender, the minority moved accordingly the queſtion for their immediate payment,—to induce an acquieſcence in this propoſition, they proved from the ſtate of the treaſury that there was £. 43,000 in the treaſury, which withthe tax of 0,000, payable in December would far exceed the amount of the notes and grants made at this ſeſſion; beſides, from the report of the treaſurer it appeared that in the diſcharge of the ſix per cent. notes, not one half had been demanded, the holders having refuſed to receive ſo depreciated a payment, and it was to be preſumed that holders of the four per cent. notes would refuſe the money upon the ſame principle—but ſome of the members of the majority more wary, conteſted the payments by inſtallment, and upon putting the queſtion it was carried by the uſual majority to pay off only the one fourthpart in two months,——and if not demanded within that time to be forfeited—and thus is procraſtinated the payment of the public debt—a ſtriking proof that the payment of the principal was not the object of the majority.—Like a tub to amuſe a whale, ſome part of it will be politically retained to throw out at the next election to induce the people to re-appoint them to accompliſh ſo glorious a work.

An act paſſed authoriſing the General Treaſury to make payment of balances that were forfeited on ſix per cent. notes, to ſuch holders of them only as had manifeſted a diſpoſition to comply with the orders of government, by having received payment in part in the currency.

Collectors were directed to receive four per cent. notes of ten pounds value or under that ſum in payment of the tax now collecting.

On Friday a motion was made for the appointment of a convention to conſider of the propoſed Conſtitution; the public letters not having been taken out of the Poſt-Office in this town ſince the laſt ſeſſion in June, this queſtion was poſtponed until the expreſs which had been diſpatched for thoſe letters, ſhould arrive.

On Saturday this buſineſs was reaſſumed, and after a very lengthy debate, the queſtion was put and loſt, there being

40 Nays,
14 Yeas.

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26 majority againſt calling a Convention.

Immediately after this deciſion, it was moved that the Tender Law, ſo far as it reſpected private contracts, ſhould be repealed.—In ſupport of the motion it was obſerved and not denied, that the money was paſſing at the rate of eight for one, and that the Aſſembly, in the preſent ſeſſion, had, in repeated inſtances, made grants to the amount of above 12,000. at a diſcount of ſix for one; but upon taking the queſtion there were

40 Nays,
15 Yeas.

---

25 majority againſt repealing the tender.

The Judges of the Superior Court appeared with a memorial praying pay for ſervices.—How do the tables turn!—One of their honours, while a member of Aſſembly was an enemy to any allowance to the Bench, the honour of filling their was ſufficient—a member retorted the obſervation, and ironically obſerved, that they had obtained great honour with which they ought to be ſatisfied (referring to their late deciſion in diſcharging mortgages with the depreciated paper at par) but his Honor now found honour a bubble, and they were granted thirty-ſix ſhillings per day in our ſolid currency.

An Act paſſed in conformity to a recommendation of Congreſs, prohibiting the landing of convicts within this State.

At the cloſe of the ſeſſion a motion was made for referring the letter from the New-York Convention to the people, and that it ſhould be recommended them to empower their deputies to appoint delegates to meet thoſe which might be appointed by New-York or other States to conſider and determine the propoſed amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States of America.——This was intended as a ſubſtitute for calling a Convention——and notwithſtanding the impropriety and abſurdity of the meaſure appeared in the courſe of the debates, it was carried by the uſual majority.

The Hon. Jonathan J. Hazard, and John Gardener, Eſquires, delegates to Congreſs, were requeſted to take their ſeats in that Honorable body.

The Aſſembly adjourned to the laſt Monday of December next, then to meet in South-Kingſton.

From this plain narative of facts it appears that the legiſlature are determined to hazard the conſequences of *a ſeparation from the Union*, rather than part with their darling currency;—a currency depreciated by the acknowledgement of both houſes, and yet continued a tender for private debts—A currency that hath rent the ſtate with diſcord and implanted principles that we truſt in mercy to poſterity will be diſcountenanced by future Legiſlatures with the moſt exemplary puniſhment;—In a word, by this currency the honeſt have nothing to gain, but every thing to loſe.

NEWPORT, Nov. 6.

Laſt week ſailed for Nova-Scotia, Miſs Abigail Coe of this town.—This Lady, by her induſtry and œconomy, had acquired a competency to ſupport her through life, which ſhe loaned in ſpecie to Mr. Ludowick Updike, of Wickford, (a man of great landed intereſt) in expectation of receiving the intereſt for her ſupport in the like money; but he taking advantage of the iniquit-

ous Tender Law, tendered the vile trash of paper, as a discharge for the principal and interest of her specie demand.—By this unjust conduct he hath stripped her of her all, and forced her to throw herself on a brother's bounty in a foreign clime.

HARTFORD, November 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport to the Printers of this Paper, dated November 4.

"Our General Assembly which set at Providence last week, finished their business, according to custom on Saturday evening, did not make a House before Thursday; they will call no Convention—have ordered ¼ part of four per cent. State Notes to be paid off in paper money at par, ordered Gov. Clinton's letter to be published and sent to the Town Clerks of every town, and town meetings to be called to choose Delegates to meet Delegates from other States, to consider of amendments to the new constitution, when and where they are to meet they have not pointed out. They have adjourned to the last of December, to meet a. South-Kingston."

[True spirit of Rhode Island policy. The proceedings of their Assemblies have certainly the merit of uniformity; if uniformity in a long train of unjust and villainous conduct, can be allowed to possess merit. The making of paper-money was the first object of their iniquitous policy. This was done with an express intent to injure and defraud just creditors, and it has effectually answered its end: and they are now about to consummate that plan, by paying off their honest state debts in their own depreciated paper money at its nominal value. Can any thing be more unjust? Was the edict of Louis XV. which compelled the creditors of the nation, in payment of their just debts, to accept his notes, depreciated next to nothing, more unjust, wicked and tyrannical?

But the Assembly of Rhode-Island seem at present to be established and comforted in their proceeding, by receiving Governor Clinton's letter. This they have ordered to be registered in the Town Clerk's Office, that it may be open to general inspection.

The Governor of N. Y. seems, indeed, to have great sympathy for the people of Rhode Island, and we would congratulate them on their honourable patron. In conformity to his direction, the General Assembly have ordered delegates to be chosen to confer with delegates from other states, upon the subject of amendments to the new constitution. Many powerful arguments have been used in every state in favour of the proposed constitution: but the arguments in its favour, drawn from the proceedings of Rhode-Island, are the most powerful and uncontradictory of any that have been hitherto suggested. It is an infallible sign of the justice and utility of laws, that they are obnoxious to rogues and villains; for as soon as a law prohibits their iniquitous practices, they desire an amendment of it. Thus Rhode-Island have yet discernment enough to see that the adoption of the new constitution, as it stands at present, will be an insuperable barrier to their unjust and wicked proceedings. It is no wonder, therefore, that they very cordially wish for some essential amendments and alterations, especially when recommended by their honourable patron. But a proposition of this kind, from that little insignificant, devoted spot of wickedness, to meet delegates from other states, on the subject of amendments to the new constitution, at a time when the new congress are organizing, is an insult upon the good sense and dignity of the United States, and will doubtless be treated with the contempt it so highly deserves.]

A FABLE,

Addressed to the Legislature of Rhode-Island.

IN the days of Yore, there was a man of wealth, who was fond of hunting, and had a large pack of well-trained hounds. When on the chace, if any respectable member of the pack discovered the scent, and gave a significant yell, they were all attention, and followed as he led. A little whelp was ambitious of taking the lead, and obtaining equal honour. Accordingly, on a time when the pack were in eager pursuit, he runs forward, puts on a wise look as if he had discovered something of importance to the success of the chace, and barks away with all his might. Fool, as thou art, says an experienced old hound, you pretend to lead! Hold your tongue, and follow on in your place; if you yelp your heart out, no one will mind you.

ÆSOP.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

According to letters from Constantinople, the treaties of peace and commerce between the Ottoman Porte and the Swedish are revived for fourteen years, in the sultan also stipulates for the regen Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, &c. for the period of time. The subjects of the of Sweden are, in consequence there enjoy the same protection, privileg immunities as the most favoured nat the dominions of the port, The gua treaties of 1740 and 1752, are also re and by the additional articles made treaty, the Turks and Swedes are guarrantees to each other for their re ive dominions in Europe against any whatever. The Swedish Ambassador has had the negociating this treaty, is sented with some valuable presents; twenty purses of gold have been distri to his household.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dat guſt, 6.

"At present our conversation he engrossed by the accounts we almost receive of the unprecedented cruelties mitted by the arch traitor Mahmud bloody, remorseless, and unprinci pacha of Scutari. Certain it is, how that this worse than savage, this monst a human form, has at this moment n than twenty thousand men under his mand; and that, amidst all his enorm he continues to raise recruits with wo ful success, for the purpose of giving to the pacha of Croatia All the Tu Albania, whom he suspects of being fa ities of the people, are massacred out mercy. Accustomed to wa blood, no longer does he spare his fri and it was but the other day, happeni step into his wife's bedchamber, whil was asleep, he called for a pistol, and out any previous provocation, shot her With the greatest composure turning to the attendants, ordered them to " the b—h where all b--hes ought to b ried." He is now over head and e love (if love it can be called) with Georgian, to obtain whom, covetous a is, he has not scrupled to disburse two sand sequins, It is rather remark that this very Mahmud, in all his pas terprises, has had a monk for his chief fellor and director, one Father Era This pious man of God, however, h length left him, to follow his own cou and secured his own head, by takin ter in one of our Christian ports."

Captain Brown in the Ceres, wh rived on Sunday at Liverpool from P burgh informs, that four Russian men o came into Cronstadt, after the late en

Swedish [illegible] with the Swedes on the 19th of July, ars, in [illegible]ch they had been ſo ſeverely handled, e regen[illegible] board of whom ſuch dreadful carn-. for the [illegible]d been made, that they would not be ts of the [illegible] reſt in any reaſonable time for ac- ce there[illegible] nor does he think the Ruſſian fleet rivilege[illegible]gia attempt to face the Swedes, who ied nai[illegible] confident of ſucceſs in any future en- The guar[illegible]ment with the fleet of the Czarina. alſo re[illegible]e ſame accounts adviſe, that the king made [illegible]weden, with his whole army, attended s are [illegible]he Flotilla, are all well and in high their re[illegible]s.

[illegible]aſt any [illegible]y letters we have received from Vi- baſſador, [illegible], dated the 24th of Auguſt, and eaty, [illegible]ch we can depend on, we have an refents; [illegible]ount that the different diſpoſitions and an diſtri[illegible]cks made by the grand Vizir has ſo to [illegible]y deranged the Emperor's plans in every [illegible], that the greateſt confuſion at preſent a, [illegible]gns in that part of the empire where the [illegible]ops are.

tion he[illegible] The firſt ſucceſſes of the king of Sweden almoſt [illegible]n to have been followed by ſome untow- rtunities [illegible] circumſtances which have greatly crip- ſahmud[illegible]ed his enterpriſing deſigns. His army nprinci[illegible]s been greatly retarded in its operations is, how[illegible] the want of proviſion, which is exceſſive- s moſt[illegible] ſcarce in Finland. The chief object of nent no[illegible]e Swedes in the attack on Frederickſham, er his [illegible]as to make themſelves maſters of the mag- enormi[illegible]zines and proviſions ſtored there. On the ich wou[illegible]pproach of the Ruſſian general Siegroth to ving [illegible]hat place the commandant ſet fire to the e Turk[illegible]ſuburbs, where the magazines were, and ing fa[illegible]by this means fruſtrated the deſign. On ted w[illegible]which the troops immediately re embarked wade[illegible]on board the boats lying off the town, which s firſt[illegible]they were obliged to do for want of pro- penin[illegible]viſions. The communication with the ar- while[illegible]my at Wyburg is, however, cut off by a and [illegible]prudent movement of the king of Sweden. ber d[illegible]

The following has been publiſhed at Stockholm, by order of the king:

Stockholm, Auguſt 12.

"We, Guſtavus, king of Sweden, &c. &c. do by theſe preſents make it known unto our faithful ſubjects, that we have been attacked by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and therefore neceſſitated under the aſſiſtance of God, for the ſafety of our kingdoms, and that of our faithful ſubjects, immediately to take up arms, and we find ourſelves obliged hereby to declare, that the intercourſe of all ſhipping, trade, and negociation of bills of exchange, under whatever name it may be, from and to Ruſſia, and their provinces, havens, cities and places, ſhall, from the date of theſe preſents, totally ceaſe, under pain of death.

"It is our will and pleaſure, that our governour-general in Pomerania, our field marſhals, generals, admirals, and all who command by ſea and land, do each in their juriſdiction take ſuch ſteps to make this our will publicly known, and faithfully put in execution."

Yeſterday morning their majeſties, the duke of York, and the princeſſes, went to the houſe built fire proof on Wimoledon common, which was filled with combuſtibles that were ſet on fire; the flames from which were very rapid, but not the ſmalleſt effect whatever: The ceiling of the room in which the fire was lighted, ſtaircaſe, &c. remaining entire, without being fierceneſs of the flames. This is the third effected by at the ſame place.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

His opinion, relative to the American Trade.

The queſtion propounded to Mr. Attorney was on the 25th of George III.

The Queſtion.

Whether a man born in Britain, is capable, and by what means of becoming a *ſubject* of the United States?

To the effect of being qualified to own, command or navigate an American ſhip, importing tobacco, or other American commodities?

The Anſwer.

"Very different queſtions may ariſe, in conſequence of the independence of America.

"But, if I underſtand the preſent queſtion, it is Whether *a man born in Great-Britain and not reſident in America at the time of her independence being granted, can make* himſelf a ſubject of America.

"I am of opinion—That he cannot—and that he is, notwithſtanding his reſidence in America a Britiſh ſubject; and *cannot command an American veſſel* in a Britiſh port, according to the act of navigation."

N. B. Veſſels, to belong to America, muſt be American built—owned by American ſubjects—and at leaſt three-fourths of the crew American. On a failure of theſe requiſites—the veſſel is *forfeited*.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.

Proceedings of Government.

THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, November 4th.

The Committee of both Houſes appointed to conſider and report in what particular mode the Electors of the Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, and the Senators and Repreſentatives in the Federal Government ſhall be choſen—reported the following propoſitions, expreſſing their opinion of the mode in which the elections aforeſaid ſhall be made.

1. That the Electors be choſen by the two Houſes of the General Court, by joint ballot.

2. That the Electors meet on the firſt Wedneſday of February, in the town of Boſton, for the purpoſe of voting for Preſident and Vice-Preſident; and for their time and travel receive the ſame compenſation as members of the Senate are intitled to.

3. That the Senators be choſen by the two Houſes of the Legiſlature, each having a negative upon the other.

4. That the Commonwealth be divided into eight diſtricts, the inhabitants of each of which ſhall be authorized to chooſe one Repreſentative.

5. That each diſtrict be formed in ſuch manner as to comprehend one eighth part of the polls in the Commonwealth, as nearly as may be, without dividing counties.

That the county of Suffolk form one diſtrict; Eſſex, one; Middleſex, one; Hampſhire, and Berkſhire one; Plymouth and Barnſtable, one; York, Cumberland and Lincoln, one; Briſtol, Dukes-County, and Nantucket, one; and the county of Worceſter, one.

That precepts iſſue to the towns in the ſeveral diſtricts, to vote on the—— day of——, for their reſpective Repreſentatives, and to return liſts of the votes to the Supreme Executive, on or before the —— day of——; and if any of the diſtricts ſhall not have given a majority of votes to any one can-

LETTER from MARSEILLES to my Sisters at CAUX-EASTON, MAY 1735.

By the Rev. Dr. LILSE.

SCENE, *the study at* Caux Easton, Molly *and* Fanny *are sitting at work; enter to them* Harriot *in a passion,*

HARRIOT.

LORD! sister, here's the brother come,
And not a word from brother Tom;
The punctual spark, that made his boast
He'd write by ev'ry other post!
That ever I was so absurd
To take a man upon his word!
Quoth Frances, Child, I wonder much
You cou'd expect him to keep touch;
'Tis to my dear with all mankind;
When out of sight you're out of mind.
Think you he'd to his sisters write?
Was ever girl so unpolite!
Some fair Italian stands possess'd,
And reigns sole mistress of his breast;
To her he dedicates his time,
And fawns in prose, or sighs in rhyme:
She'll give him tokens of her love,
Perhaps not easy to remove;
Such as will make him large amends
For loss of sisters, and of friends.
Cries Harriot, when he comes to France,
I hope in God he'll learn to dance,
And leave his awkward habit there,
I'm sure he has enough to spare.
O could he leave his faults, saith Fanny,
And bring the good alone, if any,
Poor brother Tom, he'd grow so light,
The wind might rob us of him quite!
Of habits he may well get clear;
Ill humours are the faults I fear,
For in my life I ne'er saw yet
A creature half so passionate.
Good heav'ns! how he did rave and tear,
On my not going you know where;
I scarcely yet have got my dread off;
I thought he'd bite my sister's head off.
'Tween him and Jenny what a clatter
About a sig, a mighty matter!
I could recount a thousand more,
But scandal's what I most abhor.
Molly, who long had patient sate,
And heard in silence all their chat,
Observing how they spoke with rancour,
Took up the cause, for which I thank her.
What eloquence was then display'd,
The charming things that Molly said,
Perhaps it suits not me to tell;
But faith she spoke extremely well.
She first, with much ado, put on
A prudish face, then thus begun.

Hayday! quoth she, you let your tongue
Run on most strangely, right or wrong;
'Tis what I never can connive at;
Besides, consider whom you drive at,
A person of establish'd credit,
Nobody better, tho' I said it,
In all that's good, so tried and known,
Why, girls, he's quite a proverb grown,
His worth no mortal dares dispute;
Then he's your brother too to boot.
At this she made a moment's pause,
Then with a sigh resum'd the cause.
Alas! my dears, you little know
A sailor's toil, a trav'ler's woe;
Perhaps this very hour he strays
A lonely wretch thro' distant ways;
Or ship-wreck'd on a foreign strand,
He falls beneath some ruffian's hand;
Or on the naked rock he lies,
And pinch'd by famine wastes and dies.
Can you this hated brother see
Floating, the sport of wind and sea?
Can you his feeble accents hear,
Though but in thought, nor drop a tear,
He faintly strives, his hopes are fled,
The billows booming o'er his head,
He mounts upon the waves again,
He calls on us, and calls in vain;
To death preserves his friendship true,
And mutters out a kind adieu.
See, now he rises to our sight,
Now sinks in everlasting night.
Here Fanny's colour rose and fell,
And Harriot's throat began to swell;
One fidled to the window quite,
Pretending some uncommon sight,
The other left the room outright;
While Molly laugh'd her ends obtain'd,
To think how artfully she feign'd.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF the inclosed Epitaph to the memory of a young gentleman of remarkable talents, who, from a fatal addiction to Gaming, was drove to the crime of Suicide, is not improper for your publication, by inserting it you will oblige

Your's, &c. R.

March 17 1788.

POSSESSED
Of talents superior to most,
As useful as elegant, had they been properly applied,
Mr. B.——————,
in an evil hour, fell a victim to the DÆMON of SUICIDE.
Drove
to despair by his extravagant mode of life, and wanting fortitude to encounter the taunts of a world
which had seen his more prosperous
in the 29th year of his age,
and on the 30th day of June,
1788,
he dared,
uncalled, to rush into the presence of
CREATOR.
With prospects as fair, and with hop
sanguine, as e'er glowed in the brea
youth, he began his career of life;
but blinded by the delusive phantom,
PLEASURE,
ere that life had reached its meridia
he fell a sacrifice to complicated
the offspring of his own
Misconduct.
READER,
whoe'er thou art,
whether possessed by a vain curiosity
contemplate this record;
or, led by the sympathy of a feeling bo
to drop a tear on this (alas!) unhallow
turf:
Let the untimely FATE of this young
warn thee to shun that pernicious prac
that fatal VICE,
GAMING.

ANECDOTE.

A SHORT time since a person was di
missed from the custom house in L
don, owing to some dispute; and soon af
his dismission he petitioned the board, st
ing, he would point out how a saving
6000l. per annum might be made, with
any injury to the business. The commissi
ers pledged themselves to reinstate him,
condition of his proving the allegation
forth in his petition: on which he thus a
dressed them; "Gentlemen there are n
of you, each receive a salary of 1000l. p
annum: seldom more than three of you a
tend, and the business might with care
done by three; therefore my plan is to d
miss six of you, which would be a clear savi
of 6000l."

Verses from a CURATE to Lord NUGENT.

I ENVY not thy spacious seat,
Beyond my hopes and wishes great;
Nor do thy woods, thy lawns, and lake,
My unambitious quiet shake.
But cheerfulness that never fails,
And wit humane that never rails;
Bounty which bids the wretched live.
Nor waits their prayer to feel and give;
All these my envious bosom sting;
These fit the Curate and the King.